

SUPREME COURT HEARS CHARGES FILED AGAINST MARRON & WOOD

Trial of Well Known Albuquerque Attorneys Under Disbarment Proceedings Likely to Last Several Days.

WOMAN WITNESS STARS AT MORNING SESSION

Three of Eleven Accusations Gone Into on First Day; Federal Courtroom Crowded With Curious Spectators.

The trial of Owen N. Marron and Francis E. Wood under disbarment proceedings instituted by a committee of Albuquerque attorneys appointed by Judge Herbert P. Reynolds was begun yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the United States court room in the postoffice building, and seems likely to continue for several days. The charges against the two lawyers are contained in eleven specifications of alleged misconduct, two of which were disposed of yesterday, so far as the taking of evidence is concerned, and a start made on a third.

The case is being tried before the supreme court of New Mexico, which has the final word as to whether the accused attorneys shall be disbarred or allowed to continue the practice of their profession in the courts of the state. Judge Colin D. Nebbett, of Silver City, is sitting in the place of Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts, who held himself disqualified to try the case. Associate Justice Richard H. Hanna is acting as chief justice.

Interest in the case was attested by the fact that the court room was crowded at both morning and afternoon sessions yesterday, a number of ladies being present throughout the day.

Three Charges Heard.

On the three charges under investigation yesterday one related to alleged misconduct of Mr. Marron and the other two to that of Mr. Wood. The first matter gone into was the fee charged by the firm in the settlement of a suit brought in behalf of Mrs. Agnes M. Avery against the Journal Publishing company for libel in 1914, the second concerned the alleged concealment by Mr. Wood of a paper desired as evidence in a case on trial, and the third, which was still under investigation at the hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon, was to the effect that Mr. Wood had attempted to have a motion to set aside a default judgment brought before Judge E. L. Medler for determination under circumstances which made the action a fraud on Judge Herbert P. Reynolds, the judge of the Second judicial district, before whom the case was pending.

The prosecution of the charges was in the hands of Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, who was assisted in an advisory capacity by John F. Simms and Judge R. P. Barnes, two of the three members of the committee appointed by Judge Reynolds to investigate the charges against Marron & Wood and which filed the accusations in the supreme court. Judge George R. Craig, the third member of the committee, is out of the city, not having returned from an extended vacation trip in the east.

The defense of the Albuquerque attorneys was conducted by A. H. Renchan and Judge E. E. Wright, of San Francisco, who have represented them throughout the various branches of the disbarment litigation instituted against them.

Mrs. Avery's Evidence.

The first witness of the day was easily the most interesting. This was Mrs. Agnes M. Avery, who was called to testify regarding the settlement of her libel suit against the Journal Publishing company. It was plain to be seen that Mrs. Avery was undergoing a trying ordeal while on the stand. Several times her voice showed signs of breaking, and once tears of vexation came to her eyes as a question was asked her which she did not relish.

Mrs. Avery testified that her employment of the firm of Marron & Wood was due to Dr. J. W. Colbert, and that the contract with the firm was signed by her on the day of the preliminary hearing of the criminal charges against officials of the Journal company. At the time, she said, she was so overworked that she did not recollect the incident clearly. She remembered signing a paper but did not know what it was. In April, 1915, said the witness, Mr. Wood telephoned her at her home in Isleta requesting her to call at the office of the firm in Albuquerque. She did so, but at the time told Mr. Wood that under no circumstances would she consent to go to trial with the case. Her health had been impaired by the worry incident to the litigation, she said, and she had no intention of going through the "mire" of a court

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, July 20.—New Mexico: Friday local thunder showers; Saturday partly cloudy.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 90; degree minimum, 61; range 29; temperature at 6 p. m., 80; southwest wind, partly cloudy.

trial. Later she saw Mr. Wood on the street and the matter was again brought up, when Mr. Wood mentioned the possibility of getting a settlement for her out of court that would obviate the necessity of going into a trial.

Twenty-five Unlucky.

The first time that she learned of the amount for which the suit was settled, Mrs. Avery said, was after the settlement had been effected. This was when Mr. Wood had again telephoned asking her to call at the office of the firm. She met Mr. Wood on the street as he was on his way out to the court house, and he requested that she go to the office and take the matter up with Mr. Marron, which she did.

Mr. Marron told her, she said, that the firm had been able to secure \$15,000 from the Journal Publishing company in settlement of the case and asked witness what she thought would be a fair division of this amount. Witness suggested that the amount should be divided "fifty-fifty," but Mr. Marron would not agree to this. He explained, she said, that the firm had been to a great deal of trouble in preparing the case and that if it had come to trial, in view of the result in the Colbert case, she would have been sure to get a verdict for a sum three or four times that for which the case was settled. For that reason, he said, he did not think an even division of the amount would be fair to the firm. Mrs. Avery testified that Mr. Marron said he thought it would be "very magnanimous" if the firm were to give her \$300 out of the amount obtained in the settlement.

After some discussion of the matter, said Mrs. Avery, Mr. Marron made her an offer of \$425, but she told him that twenty-five was an unlucky number to her, whereupon Mr. Marron said: "Well, I'll be a sport and make it \$450." It was on this basis that the matter was finally adjusted between them.

Entirely Satisfied.

Cross-examination developed that Mrs. Avery was entirely satisfied with the settlement made with her by Mr. Marron and had no complaint whatever to make. She stated that she did not want any money out of it for herself, but intended to give away whatever she got. She finally made up her mind, she reiterated, that under no circumstances would she go to trial in the libel suit. In July, 1915, she said, she had cheerfully signed a letter stating that nothing had been concealed from her in the settlement and exonerating the firm of Marron & Wood from any blame regarding the matter. (Continued on Page Two.)

SHOOTING ON BORDER BEING INQUIRED INTO

Board Is Taking Testimony in the Case of Antonio Rodriguez, Who Met Death at Hands of American Soldier.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 20.—A board composed of Colonels J. B. Smiley, Eighteenth infantry, 10 St. J. Greble, Sixth field artillery, and A. Foltz, Sixth cavalry, who were appointed by Gen. T. F. Davis to investigate the shooting of Antonio Rodriguez, a Mexican, by a sentry, spent today taking testimony in the case. They came to no conclusion, several witnesses remaining to be heard tomorrow.

Several hours of the morning were spent by the board in the vicinity of the scene of the shooting on International avenue in Douglas. Residents were questioned and it was unofficially stated tonight that it appeared probable from the testimony brought out that Rodriguez and his companion, Enrique Pina, were on American territory when the first two shots were fired at them by Tucker when they had refused to obey his command to halt. The last three shots were fired after they had reached Mexican soil. It is supposed to have been the last shot which wounded Rodriguez.

The Mexican government was represented at the hearing by an attorney, who presented official transcripts of evidence taken by the Mexican authorities in their investigation. The coat, shirt and undershirt of Rodriguez, all showing the bullet hole, a diagram of the scene of the shooting and a map showing the location of the border were shown to Rodriguez and Pina when the first shot was fired, were introduced in evidence.

Try to Beat Railroad.

Salt Lake, Colo., July 20.—Four men "beating their way" in a Denver and Rio Grande freight car, one was killed and two seriously injured near here last yesterday. They were riding in a car loaded with steel rails. The train broke in two and the sudden application of the brakes caused the rails to shift, pinning the men against one end of the car.

LA FOLLETTE FINISHES HIS WORDY ATTACK ON NAVAL BILL

His Speech of Seven Hours Delayed Voting on Measure; His Amendment Is Defeated by a Vote of 44 to 8.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS WANT A LARGER NAVY

Morgan and the Standard Oil Are Responsible for the Agitation, He Said; Vote Probably Will Be Taken Today.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator La Follette again delayed passage of the naval bill today, continuing until a few minutes before adjournment the attacks he began yesterday against the measure. As soon as he concluded the senate debated, 44 to 8, his amendment to prohibit use of the navy to collect private debts or enforce claims of American citizens or corporations. A substitute by Senator Norris to prevent such employment of naval vessels until court procedures had been exhausted and arbitration denied also was defeated.

In a seven-hour speech Senator La Follette contending that the big financial interests of the country, centered in two great Wall street groups known as the Morgan and Standard Oil combinations, were responsible for the movement for a large navy and navy. Speaking on his amendment the Wisconsin senator declared he had been informed upon good authority that General Carranza was negotiating agreements along those lines with Latin-American countries and later would ask the United States to enter into it.

To Beat England's Navy.

The proposed naval program, Senator La Follette declared, meant the inauguration of policy to build a navy as great or greater than Great Britain's within the next ten years. "But when we have done that what then?" he continued. "When you build England and Germany will build more. You will drive them to it and after you have spent your \$115,000,000 you will just find yourselves in a new place to start. Your only limit will then be the limit of taxation upon the American people. Such a course violates all precedents and principles of the government."

After adjournment tonight Senator Swanson, in charge of the bill, said he knew of no other long attacks to be made against it, and expected its passage tomorrow. Following the vote Senator Chamberlain will ask that the army appropriation bill be taken up.

MAKES INSINUATIONS BUT WITHDRAWS THEM

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The naval bill still was before the senate today, an attack by Senator La Follette on the measure having delayed a vote yesterday.

Resuming the attack today, Senator La Follette reiterated his declaration that the proposed doubling of expenditures for military purposes had been actuated by selfish interests, instead of patriotism, and asserted that there was not a military, economic or political reason for warranting the proposed appropriations.

During his speech Senator La Follette turned to the Mexican situation and Senator Lewis, democrat, asked if he stood with President Wilson against intervention in Mexico. "I sincerely hope," replied Senator La Follette, "that the standard bearer of the republican party in the coming campaign will not feel constrained to take the position that it is the duty of the government to put the flag of the United States behind investors in Mexico. President Wilson declared in his Detroit speech that he would not stand for that principle and that he would not become the collecting agent of investors in Mexico. The American people, if an issue is made between the republican candidate and Mr. Wilson on that proposition, will stand overwhelmingly by the president."

Senator La Follette spoke four hours and late in the day gave no sign of yielding the floor. Senator Gallagher became aroused when Senator La Follette referred to members of congress as representatives of the interests.

"A hundred million people have nobody to look out for their interests but their senators and representatives in congress," said La Follette. "The munition makers, the great interests and the worldwide power which I shall portray before I conclude are here and in every capital of the world appealing to the patriotic sentiment of the representatives of the people to increase the expenditures. I have sometimes been constrained to think that they were on the floor of the senate and house drawing salaries as members of the two branches of congress."

"If I understood the senator from Wisconsin correctly I think he might want to change some of the words he uttered," interrupted Senator Gallagher. "If I understood him correctly he went to the point that he sometimes suspected that not only did members of this body represent the great business interests of their states, but that he sometimes thought that they received compensation."

but that he sometimes thought that they received compensation. "Oh, no!" returned Senator La Follette. "I would not make a break of that kind," he said. He added that he did not intend to convey any such idea.

REFUGEES ARRIVE ON CRUISER SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 20.—The cruiser San Diego, flagship of Admiral Winslow, arrived in port today from La Paz, Mexico, bringing twelve refugees. Officers of the vessel reported quiet conditions prevailing along the lower west coast. They said it was the intention of the navy department to keep all of the warships now on southern patrol duty in those waters indefinitely.

The San Diego, unless present orders are revoked, will return to La Paz as soon as Rear Admiral Caperton assumes official command of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Winslow said he would have left his flag July 25, instead of the 23rd, the date of his retirement.

The refugees included O. L. Wallender, Omaha, Neb.; Carl Zellerman, Nogales, Ariz.; and J. Y. Shelden, Bisbee, Ariz.

AMERICAN MINING MEN IN AGAIN AND OUT AGAIN

BIDDER, ARIZ., July 20.—American mining men who returned to Cananea, Sonora, are fleeing back to the American side tonight, following riots by the Mexican population, according to three Americans who arrived here tonight.

The refugees said the Cananea Mining company's store, one mile north of Cananea, was looted by civilians Tuesday night, and that they are subjecting Americans to numerous indignities, despite protection of the military.

Upon the Americans' arrival Monday, according to the refugees, a mob of Cananeans attacked the train, seeking to force its departure, but the military authorities intervened and escorted the Americans to safety.

Most of the Americans are expected to come out tomorrow.

PEACE MEETING MAY CONVENE AT NIAGARA FALLS

United States and Mexico Probably Will Get Together Early in August to Settle Their Difficulties.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—The details of Mexico's proposals for a peaceful settlement of difficulties existing with the United States were made public tonight by the foreign office when a copy of the note was sent to the Washington government July 11, was given to the newspapers for publication in tomorrow morning editions.

The note suggests the naming of three commissioners by each government, the commissioners to meet at some neutral point to discuss the question of withdrawal of American troops now in Mexico and the drawing up of an agreement providing terms for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops of either nation and the investigation of the origin of the parties who have raided American border towns for the purpose of definitely fixing responsibility for them.

In commenting on the note tonight foreign office officials said that as it had not yet been answered by the Washington government they considered it their duty to the Mexican people to make it public that Mexicans might know what effort their government was making toward a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties.

It has been learned from unofficial sources that the conference probably will be held in Niagara Falls. The names of the Mexican delegates have not yet been made public, but it is known that they will all be civilians and that the chairman of the commission will be a member of General Carranza's cabinet well known in financial circles in the United States. It is believed that the conference will convene early in August.

BRITISH STEAMER IS RELEASED BY GERMANS

LONDON, July 20.—The British steamer Adams, which was captured off the Swedish coast on Tuesday by a German destroyer, has been released, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted to Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent.

Sweden made an official protest to Berlin against the capture of the steamer, claiming it was in Swedish territorial waters.

DEATH OF IRISH EDITOR TO BE INQUIRED INTO

LONDON, July 20.—In the house of commons today, Premier Asquith promised that as soon as arrangements could be made a public inquiry would be held into the death of F. Sheehy Skeffington of Dublin, editor of the Irish rebellion, who at the time of his death was put to death by a British officer without knowledge of the military authorities.

ELDERLY TROOPS SHOW SAME DASH AND COURAGE AS YOUNG SOLDIERS

The Aged Breton Reservists Rush at the Germans and Display All the Enthusiasm and Courage of Youth.

SING 'MARSEILLAISE' AS THEY GO FORWARD

French Aeroplanes Make a Photographic Survey of the Enemy's Front Each Day; Check Up Artillery Fire.

PARIS, July 20.—A notable tribute to the fighting abilities of the elderly Breton troops is given by the French official observer at the battle of the Somme.

"These Breton reservists," says the report, "dashed at the Germans with a spirit of young men. Many times in this war they have distinguished themselves, but it was difficult to imagine that these men of such advanced age could transform themselves into impetuous troops and rush at the enemy with all the fire of youth. The extraordinary resources of their temperament had not been formally realized before."

March Like Youngsters.

"The general-in-chief already had declared that these men had proved there is no difference between the regulars and the reserves. This is shown by the fact that these veterans marched like the recruits of the youngest class. At 9 o'clock they started forward singing the 'Marseillaise,' at 9:30 o'clock they dashed to the attack with their sections aligned as if on dress parade."

The official report has stress on the complexity of the preparations for a military preparation on a grand scale, extending in its multiplicity of the detail that of the largest industrial enterprises. Besides the plan of attack and the choice of the battle ground an estimate of the number of effective is necessary. There also are a hundred contributory details to be studied, such as the enemy's system of defense, the placing of artillery in co-ordinating relation, the building of roads, bridges and ferries where none existed before, and the accumulation of material, munitions and stores. The observer says that the preparation of this character for the present operation along the Somme took four months.

Make Photographic Survey.

After the enemy's front had been cleared of observation balloons and aircraft, French aeroplanes made a complete photographic survey of the whole front every day so that each of the state of the enemy's front and the progress made in their destruction. The result of the artillery fire was checked up carefully every hour, and it was a principle not to start an infantry attack except on favorable ground. Every variety of gun has its special work to do. Some sweep away the barbed wire, others destroy trenches, and still others deal with the assemblages of enemy troops.

Summing up the results of fifteen days of fighting on the Somme front, the observer says:

"The French troops were able to advance on a front of ten miles and a half to a maximum depth of six miles, taking from the German eight square kilometers of highly organized and fortified field works, resembling fortresses. We have already gathered from the field six-hundred guns, many of large caliber, 100 machine guns, twenty-six mortars and quantities of material, which is not yet possible to estimate."

"We have taken 235 officers and 12,000 men and this is only the start of the battle."

SUB, BUILT IN AMERICA FOR SPAIN, IS LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass., July 20.—The submarine Iroquois, said to be the first war craft ever built in this country for Spain, was launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding corporation today.

The vessel, named for a Spanish inventor who experimented years ago with submarines, is 260 feet long and has a normal cruising radius of 4,500 miles without need of fuel supply.

The Spanish government is said to have contracted for five additional submarines.

WEBB BILL HEARINGS HAVE BEEN FINISHED

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The judiciary committee concluded hearings today on the Webb bill. Elwood H. Goodrich, general secretary of the chamber of commerce of the United States, submitted the results of the referendum of the chamber approving export combinations.

COMMISSION PRESCRIBES NEW LIVESTOCK RATES

WASHINGTON, July 20.—New rates and regulations governing the transportation of pedigreed livestock were prescribed today by the interstate commerce committee by a decision on the complaint of the National Society of Record association, representing 100,000 fancy stock breeders, against practically all railroads of the country.

Previously freight rates paid for cattle, sheep and swine and it was ordered that the liability of carriers should be on the following basis:

Horse or mule, \$150; calf, ox or bull, \$75; cow, \$50; calf, \$20; hog, \$15; sheep or goat, \$5. In the case of shippers desiring to declare higher values the commission held railroads are justified in charging an additional 2 per cent in rate for each 50 per cent or fraction above the standard value.

Higher charges for crated stock than for uncased and rules requiring shippers to furnish crates were found unreasonable and ordered discontinued.

RIDING WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE; SHOT

ALPINE, Tex., July 20.—Major M. C. Butler of the Sixth United States cavalry and Mrs. R. J. Spannell, with whom he was out riding in an automobile, were shot and killed this afternoon by H. J. Spannell, husband of the woman.

Immediately after the shooting, Spannell went to the jail and surrendered. Mrs. Spannell was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holland, well-known residents of Alpine.

Spannell, who is the proprietor of the Holland hotel here, had been under the suspicion of friends today on account of his strange actions preceding the tragedy. They say he did not act normally.

MRS. BUTLER WAS A NASHVILLE GIRL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Mrs. M. C. Butler, wife of Major Butler, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Howell, daughter of the late M. H. Howell, Sr., one of Washington's leading lawyers, left this city a short time ago to join her husband on the border. They were married eleven years ago and there is one child, M. C. Butler, Jr.

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS TO PROCEED OVER SEAS

OTTAWA, July 20.—Ten thousand Canadian soldiers are to proceed overseas soon, it was announced at the military department today. The necessary arrangements have been completed to obtain ships. The units go include seven battalions from Camp Borden and three from Niagara.

GERMANY NOW IS ON DEFENSIVE, SAY CRITICS

Speculation Is Being Indulged in as to How Soon She Will Be Obligated to Retire, Especially on Eastern Front.

LONDON, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counter-offensive is still being fought out on the British front, the French armies find themselves again the object of a simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts. The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Harcourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically up both sides of the Somme on a front of about five miles—thus far successfully.

The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Leuval sector and are still fighting fiercely with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Bellevue wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrees and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 2,000 prisoners.

At the same time, according to Rome reports, the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, and in the Riga sector. Confidential dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Bromshtet has brought up crushing forces from the stork to the Lajna to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuous pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

Military critics here discuss the new situation which has arisen, pointing out that Germany is now compelled to act on the defensive and they speculate as to how soon Germany may find herself obliged to make retrograde in an attempt to shorten her extensive but supposedly thin held lines, especially on the eastern front.

ASSAULTS OF ENEMY PROVE UNSUCCESSFUL, SAY TEUTONS

Reports From the Various Army Groups Indicate That Operations Along Eastern Front Are Satisfactory.

FRENCH ATTACK SOUTH OF THE SOMME FAILS

Bayonet Fighting Is Engaged in a Salient Trench Near Soyecourt; No Important Events on Verdun Front.

BERLIN, July 20 (via London, 6:40 p. m.)—Repeated French attacks south of the Somme were repulsed by the Germans, the war office announced today. The French and British artillery fire developed to a pitch of greatest intensity on both sides of the Somme.

The statement of operations along the eastern front follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Hindenburg. The enemy yesterday resumed attacks during the afternoon on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau (southeast of Riga) but was unsuccessful."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa (Baronvicht region) following vigorous hand grenade, were completely repulsed."

"Army group of General von Lin-singen. In the bend on the Stokholm, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from advanced lines and returned to their positions, according to their plan."

"Southwest of Lutsk, German troops pushed further forward their position along the general line of Grenkowiec-Jelarrow. The enemy increased his force on the Lujer Lapa and in the district of Werba."

The announcement also says that a strong British attack north and west of Fromelles was defeated, the British being elected by counter-attacks wherever they succeeded in entering the German trenches.

The statement says: "Between the sea and Ancre there have been repeated vigorous firing and snail attacks."

"Considerable British forces attacked our positions north and northwest of Fromelles. They were repulsed. Wherever they succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were ejected by counter-attacks."

"On both sides of the Somme renewed fighting of a severe character is progressing. North of the river, after a strong attack the British repulsed a considerable force of the German army."

"Early this morning, on the whole front from the Foreau wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river in the afternoon the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in the district of the Belloy and this morning in the sector of Estrees and Soyecourt. Three attacks were repulsed. Also in a salient trench near Soyecourt the enemy was repulsed in bayonet fighting."

The enemy artillery was developing the greatest strength on both sides of the Somme.

"On portions of the Champagne front there has been spasmodic, vigorous artillery activity. In the Argonne mining operations took place. "On the Meuse sector (Verdun front) there were no important events. "Successful patrol operations were carried out on Combre height."

"Near Arras, Peronne, Baches and Verdun enemy aeroplanes were shot down, two of them by Lieutenants Wingate and Hoehendorf. The emperor has conferred the order Pour le Merite upon Lieutenant Hoehendorf, who is now stated, shot down a French biplane southeast of Peronne on July 15."

BAD WEATHER HAMPER ACTIVITY OF ITALIANS

ROME, July 20 (via London, 5:20 p. m.)—Despite the handicap of inclement weather, the Italians are continuing their pressure against the Austrians in the Trentino and have scored advances in some sectors. The official statement today says: "Persistently bad weather has interfered with the activity of our troops and artillery, especially in the mountains. Infantry actions continue, however, and we made some progress near Barcola peak."

CAPTURED DIARY SHOWS GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

LONDON, July 20.—Heavy fighting continues along the Somme front. The war office announced today that the British had gained ground in Delville wood and Longueval. North of the Longueval-Bazentin position the British pushed forward their line. The statement follows: "At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, we regained a little more ground. The struggle in these areas continues. "North of our Longueval-Bazentin position we this morning pushed for-

The Day in Congress

SENATE. Met at 10 a. m. Resumed discussion of naval appropriation bill. HOUSE. Not in session, meets Friday.